

to section 10(j) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(j)) and part 951 of this chapter.

Capital plan means the capital structure plan required for each Bank by section 6(b) of the Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1426(b)), and part 933 of this chapter, as approved by the Finance Board, unless the context of the regulation refers to the capital plan prior to its approval by the Finance Board.

CIP means the Community Investment Program, an advance program under CICA required to be offered pursuant to section 10(i) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(i)).

Community Investment Cash Advance or *CICA* means any advance made through a program offered by a Bank under section 10 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430) and parts 951 and 952 of this chapter to provide funding for targeted community lending and affordable housing, including advances made under a Bank's Rural Development Funding (RDF) program, offered under section 10(j)(10) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(j)(10)); a Bank's Urban Development Funding (UDF) program, offered under section 10(j)(10) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(j)(10)); a Bank's Affordable Housing Program (AHP), offered under section 10(j) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(j)); a Bank's Community Investment Program (CIP), offered under section 10(i) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1430(i)); or any other program offered by a Bank that meets the requirements of part 952 of this chapter.

Community lending means providing financing for economic development projects for targeted beneficiaries, and, for community financial institutions (as defined in § 925.1 of this chapter), purchasing or funding small business loans, small farm loans or small agribusiness loans (as defined in § 950.1 of this chapter).

Consolidated obligation or *CO* means any bond, debenture, or note authorized under part 966 of this chapter to be issued jointly by the Banks pursuant to section 11(a) of the Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1431(a)), or any bond or note issued by the Finance Board on behalf of all Banks pursuant to section 11(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1431(c)), on which the Banks are jointly and severally liable.

Data Reporting Manual or *DRM* means a manual issued by the Finance Board and amended from time to time containing reporting requirements for the Banks.

Excess stock means that amount of a Bank's capital stock owned by a member or other institution in excess of that member's or other institution's minimum investment in capital stock required under the Bank's capital plan, the Act, or the Finance Board's regulations, as applicable.

Financial Management Policy or *FMP* means the Financial Management Policy For The Federal Home Loan Bank System approved by the Finance Board pursuant to Finance Board Resolution No. 96-45 (July 3, 1996), as amended by Finance Board Resolution No. 96-90 (Dec. 6, 1996), Finance Board Resolution No. 97-05 (Jan. 14, 1997), and Finance Board Resolution No. 97-86 (Dec. 17, 1997).

[67 FR 12842, Mar. 20, 2002, as amended at 71 FR 35499, June 21, 2006; 71 FR 78050, Dec. 28, 2006]

§ 900.3 Terms relating to other entities and concepts used throughout 12 CFR chapter IX.

As used throughout this chapter, the following terms relating to other entities and concepts used throughout 12 CFR chapter IX have the meanings set forth below, unless otherwise indicated in a particular subchapter, part, section or paragraph:

Appropriate Federal banking agency has the meaning set forth in section 3(q) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(q)) and, for federally-insured credit unions, means the NCUA.

Appropriate state regulator means any state officer, agency, supervisor or other entity that has regulatory authority over, or is empowered to institute enforcement action against, a particular institution.

Fannie Mae means the Federal National Mortgage Association established under authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act (12 U.S.C. 1716, *et seq.*).

FDIC means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

FRB means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

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Freddie Mac means the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation established under authority of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Act (12 U.S.C. 1451, *et seq.*).

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles or *GAAP* means accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Ginnie Mae means the Government National Mortgage Association established under authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act (12 U.S.C. 1716, *et seq.*).

GLB Act means the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (Pub. L. 106-102 (1999)).

HUD means the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

NCUA means the National Credit Union Administration.

NRSRO means a credit rating organization regarded as a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization

by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

OCC means the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

OTS means the Office of Thrift Supervision.

SBIC means a small business investment company formed pursuant to section 301 of the Small Business Investment Act (15 U.S.C. 681).

SEC means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

State means a state of the United States, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the United States Virgin Islands.

1934 Act means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a *et seq.*).

[67 FR 12842, Mar. 20, 2002, as amended at 69 FR 38811, June 29, 2004]